COACH & ATHLETE

Vol. XV

The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Jans

No 5

January 1953 25¢



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SPALDING

DR. R. C. COOK, PRESIDENT

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE

Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Great athletic teams sometimes aid in the rise of a college, from virtual obscurity to national renown. But when the college progresses academically as well as athletically and progresses rapidly, then this

school could well be marked as a college of destiny.

And so the story of Mississippi Southern College of Hattiesburg, Miss.

After serving as a State Teachers College for nearly 30 years, the school's name was changed to Mississippi Southern College in 1940 with a broadening of the field of study and greater development in certain divisions.

But the huge strides in development were not taken

until 1945 as World War II hostilities ceased, and Dr. R. C. Cook was named president. For when Captain Cook, U. S. Army, received his discharge, the college's enrollment hovered around the 300-student mark. Today, the College has boasted a 2,000-plus enrollment for five consecutive years and the demand for attending Southern has become so great that "growing pains" and crowded conditions have been the natural result.

Dr. Cook has released a 15-year development plan for Mississippi Southern and the blue prints call for an enrollment of some 3,000 students with ample dormitory and class room facilities.

Dr. Cook's philosophy is finding the best possible man available for each job, and like the captain of a good ship, fully realizes the value of an able crew. The popular president knows too well the importance of a fine athletic program and when the school's growth could no longer be regarded as a post-war flash-in-thepan, long-time head coach, Reed Green, was named athletic director and Green's able assistant Thaddeus (Pie) Vann was promoted to head football coach.

The Southern athletic teams became a member of the Gulf States Conference and promptly won three of four football pennants, and with the arrival of Lee Floyd as cage coach, captured two of three hardwood titles.

Vann and Floyd were so successful in their respective roles as football and basketball coach that last spring, Mississippi Southern resigned from the Gulf State Conference, joined the NCAA and became one of the most promising independents in the Deep South.

Featuring a trio of dazzling cage stars, Forwards Tom Bishop and Nick (The Cat) Revon and Guard Jack Gallagher, Floyd's hoopsters won 15 games the first year, 20 the second and last season enjoyed their greatest campaign with a 29-8 won-lost record. All three earned all league recognition with Bishop copping the honor thrice. Floyd doesn't lose a single member off last year's great team, although his 1952-53 schedule is classified major as he really steps into deep water by tackling such hardwood formidables as



Mississippi Southern's dynamic one-two rushing punch — Hugh Laurin Pepper and Bucky McElroy.

Southwest Missouri, the defending NAIB champions, Alabama, the SEC's number two team last year, Valparaiso, Western Michigan, Marshall College, Central College of Missouri, North Texas State, Texas Western, Loyola of the South, Memphis State, University of Louisville, Centenary and a pair of brilliant service teams, Quantico Marines and Keesler Field.

Bishop has scored over 1,400 points as he begins his final year. The classy floorman and dribblers de luxe, Revon and Gallagher, are both in the 1,000-point bracket. And such promising youngsters as Mickey Harrington, Bobby Weathers, Russell Hunley, Jersey John O'Keefe, Vaughn Jones and Earl (Mutt) Watts, all towering sixfooters, indicate stellar seasons for years to come.

On the gridiron, Vann's versatile valiants simply enjoyed their greatest season in the school's history, marking up 10 straight triumphs after the 20-6 season opener loss to Alabama's Orange Bowl Crimson Tide crew.

Featuring the most devastating one-two rushing punch in America in Halfback Hugh Laurin Pepper, 187-pound jet bomber from the Mississippi Delta, and Fullback Bucky McElroy, 200 - pound Irish - Apache Indian lad from the Louisiana Cajun country, the Southerners averaged better than 400 yards total offense per game as they rolled over 10 straight foes and accounted for 402 points for the year while allowing 163.

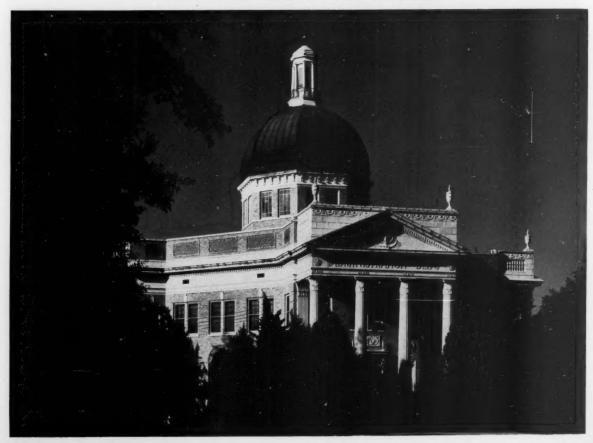
Pepper romped for 1,191 yards rushing, while McElroy, although missing all but three minutes of two runaway contests because of an ankle injury, was right behind with 1,069 yards. It was the post-war Mr. Inside-Mr. Outside double-barreled attack with figures to back up the claim. Pepper averaged 8.2 yards



Nick Revon, star forward, scored 628 points last year.

per crack, while the tank-like Mc-Elroy measured 6.28 yards per clip. (Continued on next page)

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN





Jessie Wynn Morgan and Libby Wicker, two of 14 beautiful Mississippi Southern majorettes who are featured in the colorful 100-piece marching band, directed by Raymond Mannoni.

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 9)

Pepper scored at least once in every game and edged McElroy in individual scoring, 84 points to 83. The third member of the fine racehorse backfield was Tony Rouchon, a sunburned Pensacola-born senior, who donated 642 rushing yards to the cause while tallying 66 points on 11 TD's. The field general was Billy Jarrell, an exGI, who didn't even play against Alabama because of his late service discharge. Jarrell completed 36 of 71 passes for 653 yards and 14 touchdowns and he scored four personally.

The fine linemen included perhaps the best defensive end combo in the country, 210-pound Jackson Brumfield and 190-pound Richard Caldwell, two rugged flankmen who dealt misery throughout the campaign as such ace quarterbacks as Clell Hobson of Alabama, Hal Ledyard of Chattanooga, Allen Meyers of SLI, Jim Brown of Louisiana Tech and Johnny Unitas of Louisville will surely testify.

Other top notch linemen included offensive tackles Howard Lehman and John Neill, guards L. T. Herrmann and Martin Lasley and ends Bob McKellar and Elmo Lang, who besides being ace pass receivers were nifty blockers. Johnny Meeks was the center.

The defensive standouts were senior guards Pat Ferlise and Ed McDaniel, Brumfield and Caldwell, tackles J. T. Shepherd and Herbert Ray Nobles, sidebacks Jackie Howard and Jimmie Brashier and safety Uncle Miltie White. Howard was one of the most destructive tacklers in the South and he and White each intercepted six passes during the campaign.

The Southerners climax their 1952 football campaign by meeting College of Pacific in the 18th annual Sun Bowl Classic in El Paso New Year's Day. The Southerners boast the top won-lost record of any Independent in the South, while the West Coast eleven is regarded as the fifth best team on the Pacific

Vann's assistants are Clyde (Heifer) Stuart, former Mississippi A & M great of two decades ago, and H. A. (Bear) Smith, formerly of Ole Miss and the Chicago Bears. Stuart is the backfield coach, while Smitty tutors the line. Vann captained the 1928 Ole Miss team and he and Stuart were among the

Coach Pie Vann and his 1952 Sun Bowl Eleven - won 10, lost 1.



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Mississippi Southern athletic staff, left to right (Front): Pie Vann, football coach; Reed Green, athletic director; Dr. Lloyd Milan, faculty chairman of athletics; (Back) H. A. Smith, line coach; Dr. G. E. McCarver, track coach; Clyde Stuart, backfield coach; Lee Floyd, basketball coach; Dr. B. O. Van Hook, golf coach; Jimmie McDowell, athletic publicity director.

standouts of the long-time rivals of that era.

Athletic Director Green's long-range plan calls for big-time athletics in both football and basketball for the Southerners. And the Magnolia Staters located in Hattiesburg, a thriving city of of some 40,000 population, seem well on their way.

The enrollment continues to hold it's own and over 400 students were turned away because of lack of dormitory space. The legislature has assured Dr. Cook that they will come to the rescue on this problem.

The new stadium dormitory helps matters and gives Southern supporters a home stadium which will accomodate some 15,000 fans. Improvement in Baseball under former pro, Stuart, and the very first track team in the school's history under Dr. C. E. (Nig) McCarver, head of the state's best health and physical education departments, are also on the agenda for a bigger and better Missispipi Southern College — one of the most progressive colleges in America.



MISS MARTHA TRAYLOR,

1952 Homecoming Queen

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP FEATURE

High schools and colleges wishing to be featured in COACH & ATHLETE may write to Feature Editor, COACH & ATHLETE Magazine, Atlanta, Georgia. Schools will be scheduled in order that requests are received.

If you are proud of your school and believe that its program would make an interesting feature, we will be glad to carry your story in a forthcoming issue.

Four to eight pages will be devoted to write-up of your school, including courses of study, extra-curricular activities, athletics, physical education, clubs and pictures illustrating the various activities.

Front Cover Photo

ZIPPY MOROCCO, University of Georgia

One of the most colorful basketball players in the Southeastern Conference this season is Georgia's captain, Zippy Morocco.

Zippy has been outstanding in the latter stages of the past two seasons, but he was unable to play the first half of the season because of football. His left halfback duties rendered him unavailable to basketball until after Christmas and then it took him several weeks to gain timing for basketball.

But the 5-11, 163-pound Italian-American of Ursuline high in Youngstown, O., is making the most of his final season. Although completing his football eligibility in 1951, he had another season of basketball because he skipped this sport during the 1949-50 season.

Through his first eight games this season Zippy is averaging 19.3 points per game, based on 154 points: 27 vs. Clemson in Athens, 15 vs. Clemson there, 23 vs. Mercer in Athens, 20 vs. South Carolina in Athens, 22 vs. Auburn at Birmingham, 20 vs. Columbia at Tampa, 12 vs. Georgia Teachers College at Jacksonville and 15 vs. Georgia Tech at Jacksonville.

A genuine candidate for all-SEC honors at guard, Morocco utilizes his speed well and is an excellent faker, dribbler and sharpshooter from almost any angle of the court. His forte is "driving in."

Auburn Coach Joel Eaves says: "It's almost impossible to 'defense' Morocco." Columbia Coach Lucio Rossini says: "Morocco is one of the best players Columbia has faced in several years."

Georgia Coach Red Lawson believes Morocco could make any college team in the nation.

LETTERS EMBLEMS

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THE



By DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

SQUE-E-EAK and SQUAW-W-WK

A Bit of Indiana Philosophy By A. L. Trester (deceased) Former Indiana Commissioner

A SQUEAK is a sharp, shrill sound, usually rather short. A SQUAWK is a loud, harsh cry usually longer than a squeak. Probably squawk is a variation of squeak. A squawk may be a squeak with emphasis and a squeak may be a squawk that has fizzled. To fizzle is to splutter and to splutter is to hiss. Squeaking, squawking, spluttering, fizzling and hissing represent failure in some measure.

We have our squeaks, squawks, splutterings, fizzles and hisses in high school athletics. Many times these are indicative of nothing more than minds unable to keep calm and balanced. Much ado about nothing often describes these situations. Emotional stability has been lost and the tongue assumes control.

SOMETIMES SQUEAKS AND SQUAWKS ARE WELL-FOUNDED. One of the loud and recurrent squawks about athletics in our high schools is regarding over-emphasis for the few. The corresponding squeak is the under-emphasis for the many. If the squawk is too loud, there is a real remedy in looking after the squeak. This squawk proves little or nothing about athletics as such. Probably most of the things we are doing in high school athletics for the few are not wrong. The loud squawk about over-emphasis for the few may be out of order but the mild squeak about under-emphasis for the many may be in order. In this, the squeak causes the squawk although squawk precedes squeak in the dictionary due to the alphabet.

THE BIG JOB IN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS is not the one of cutting down or cutting out interschool athletics, but is the one of providing games, sports and recreations for all boys and all girls. The problem is not one of tearing down, but it is one of building up. It is not necessary to eliminate interschool athletics in order to foster intramural athletics. In fact, a good intramural program will pave the way for a strong interschool athletic program. Intramural athletics and interschool athletics need not conflict at all. They should supplement and complement each other. There is no valid reason why they should eliminate each other, swallow each other or starve each other.

HIGH SCHOOLS WILL ERASE the squeak before it becomes a squawk by providing for all students in sports and recreations. The big job of giving physical education work to all students is one that needs to be done. The big job of teaching English to all students is being done. The training and development of the physical body with the many concomitant learnings is as important as the teaching of English.

IT IS HIGH TIME the schools prove that they really believe in physical education, athletic games, health work and recreation for all students. This means courses of study, programs, trained teachers, facilities, accommodations, equipment, time schedules and arrangements. It means the careful grading and gradation of the work offered. Careful testing needs to be done. The teaching of physical education must equal the teaching of academic subjects and this cannot take place in classes of 100, 200 or 300. The Academic teacher handles no such numbers.

Cut down, cut out, eliminate and deemphasize are NOT the things to do. Add to, build up, extend, enlarge, encompass ARE the things to do. Be sure the things we are doing are correct, then extend them to all. Stop the squeak by putting oil where the squeak is and the squawk will take care of itself. Physical education teachers, athletic coaches, recreation and health workers should be required to prove that their work is worthwhile. Then they should be given the chance to do their work well.

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GEORGIA FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION
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ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION
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DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

YEA, BAMA

As an alumnus of the University of Alabama, we were happy to learn that Coach H. D. Drew is being retained as head football coach at the University. Rumors had been flying fast since October that he would not be retained. No public announcement was made to the contrary until December. As an alumnus and former player at the University, we were somewhat confused. What confused us was the fact that many of the professors who taught us during our under-graduate days, stressing clean, hard play, loyalty, integrity and the various qualities which the game is supposed to develop, are still there and we wondered whether they had changed their philosophy of sports or had lost their influence with the Athletic Board. The announcement cleared the atmosphere for us as it did for advocates of good sportsmanship throughout the South.

We have known "Red" Drew since the summer of 1923 when he first reported at Birmingham Southern College as Athletic Director and head football coach. It was our privilege to assist him in a summer coaching clinic that summer and we have had frequent and pleasant contacts with him since that time. We have known him as a man of high character and integrity, and a coach well-versed in his profession. Not to retain him as coach at Alabama following a season of nine victories and two defeats plus a Bowl bid, would certainly have left many of us groping for the answer. It would have indicated that there was something wrong with Coach Drew or with the Athletic Board. We were convinced that "Red" Drew would stand up under close examination and are happy that the Board made a wise decision. We can still take pride in saying "Yea, 'Bama!!"

THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

CODE OF ETHICS

ARTICLE IV

RULES OF THE GAME

Section 1: — The Football Code which appears in the annual Football Rule Book shall be considered an integral part of this CODE OF ETHICS, and should be carefully read and observed.

Section 2: — Knowledge of Rules. Every coach should be thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the game. The official rule book should be studied and frequently reviewed. The coach is primarily responsible for teaching and interpreting the rules to his players.

Section 3: — Application of Rules. Both the letter and the spirit of the rules must be respected and adhered to by the coach. Rules are made for the protection of players and in the best interests of the game of football. It is the coach's responsibility to see that they are observed.

Section 4: — Beating the Rules. To gain an advantage or win a game by circumvention or disregard of the rules

brands a coach or player as a person unfit to be associated with the game of football. It is especially important that coaches stress those rules which involve bodily contact. Where rules permit the use of hands and arms it is the coaches responsibility to see that they are used legally. It IS NOT the purpose of football to hurt or injure an opponent by legal or illegal methods.

Section 5: — Good Sportsmanship. Habit formation is developed on the practice field. Where coaches permit, encourage or condone performance which is dangerous to an opponent, they are derelict in their responsibility to teach fair play and good sportsmanship. This aspect of coaching must be attacked just as vigorously as the teaching of offense and defense, and to the players it is far more important than all of the technical aspects of the game combined. Any coach who fails to stress this point, or who permits, encourages or defends the use of unsportsmanlike tactics shall be considered guilty of the most serious breach of football coaching ethics.

ARTICLE V

OFFICIALS

Section 1: — Importanct of Officials. No competitive contest can be satisfactorily played without an acceptable code of rules and impartial officials. In large measure the reputation and status of officials depend upon the support which they are accorded by coaches. Officials must have the respect and support of coaches and players if they are to do their jobs efficiently. On and off-the-record criticisms of officials to players or the public shall be considered unethical.

Section 2: — Officials Associations. There should be a cooperative relationship between coaches and officials associations, with frequent inter-change of ideas and suggestions. Coaches should, whenever possible, accept invitations to attend officials' rules meetings. Similarly coaches should extend officials invitations to discuss rules interpretations with their squads, and on occasion to officiate at scrimmages, for mutual benefits. Wherever possible coaches may find it desirable to join Officials Associations, and serve as officials. It is undesirable for coaches to serve as officials in the league or conference of which their institution is a member, particularly in the sport which they are coaching. It is dangerous and unethical for coaches of rival teams to accept assignment as officials on an exchange basis.

Section 3: - Treatment of Officials. On the day of a game officials should be treated in a courteous manner. They should be provided with a private room in which to meet and dress for the game. Conferences between coaches and officials shall always be conducted according to procedures established by the governing Conference or Officials Association. In every respect the official RULE BOOK should be followed in coach-official relationships, on the field and during and following a game. Any criticisms which the coach may have to make concerning officiating should be made in writing to the office which assigned the official to the game. For a coach to address, or permit anyone on his bench to address, uncomplimentary remarks to any official during the progress of a game, or to indulge in conduct which might incite players or spectators against the officials, is a violation of the rules of the game and must likewise be considered conduct unworthy a member of the coaching profession.

Section 4: — Post-game Comments. It is recommended that locker-rooms be kept free of all visitors, including sportswriters and sportscasters, for at least fifteen minutes after every game, during which time neither coaches nor players should make any statements to the press or radio.

(Continued on page 42)

Important to stress

BASKETBALL REBOUNDING

By JOHNNY MAUER Basketball Coach, University of Florida

The belief that most close games are won or lost on the back boards is still true. You may have your "off and on nights" but in the final analysis the way your team controls the boards will determine your success in most cases.

This being true it behooves us all to spend a great deal of time in the development of aggressive play on both the offensive and defensive back boards. I firmly believe that this important phase of the game can be developed with hard work and constant reminder on your part of its importance to your success.

All your drills that can possibly be devised to develop this play should be so arranged. In formulating this plan keep the following things in mind: First: Stress the importance of getting position. If on defense, coach the men to intercept the offensive man by keeping between him and where you anticipate the ball will rebound. Keephim on your hip and far enough from the board so as to enable you to recover even the deeper rebounds.

Secondly: Crouch low, jump high and come down with ball and go to a corner position or safety area with it. Remember that on defense you want the Coach Mauer was born in Aurora, Illinois and attended high school at Batvia, where he played football, basketball and baseball.

He attended college at the University of Illinois, where he was an outstanding player in football and basketball. He played football under the famed Bob Zuppke and was a teammate of "Red" Grange, the sensational galloping ghost of those days.

He lettered in basketball for three seasons, captaining the team his junior year and was selected on the All Big Ten team his senior year.

Mauer began his coaching career at Batvia High School, where he coached all sports for two years before going to the University of Kentucky in 1927. He was head coach of the Wildcats for three seasons before going to Miami (Ohio) University as varsity basketball coach and assistant in football and baseball. After eight seasons at Miami University he went to the University of Tennessee as varsity basketball and baseball coach and assistant line coach in football. He coached the Volunteers for eight seasons and then joined the staff at the U.S. Military Academy as varsity basketball coach and plebe football coach. After four seasons at West Point he went to the University of Florida as head basketball coach and assistant in football. Mauer's teams always reflect sound coaching and he is always popular as a lecturer at coaches' clinics.

ball so get complete control and possession of it as soon as possible. Remember a held ball will enable you to get your teammates in good position before play continues.

Thirdly: In getting position as the shot is taken watch the movement of the offensive man as he will usually tell you by his move as to just where the ball is coming down and thus enable you to block him out of the play.

From an offensive standpoint keep those points in mind. First: When you shoot you are in the best position for judging the possible flight of the ball on the rebound. Secondly: Move fast and quick to get position inside of the defensive man trying to block you out. Thirdly: go high and try to tip the ball in at its highest point. Remember the defense cannot do this but must strive for possession. Fourthly: If you cannot tip it in get control and move for a shot or a pass to a teammate outside.

Aids to help in rebounding can be listed as follows: — First all your teammates call rebound — especially the guards. Secondly: Remember that approximately 2/3 of your shots failed to go in on the first attempt and that out of the rebound you are liable to get your best offensive chances because the defense is in poor position. Thirdly: In offensive rebounding you have the best weapon of slowing the other teams fast break because you force them to concentrate on getting the ball to a safety area instead of initiating an immediate fast break.

Fourthly: Good aggressive play on the boards is your only means of combating superior height advantage which many of your opponents enjoy.

In summary I again say that constant stressing of this phase of basketball will win many games and most certainly will it win or lose the close ones you play.



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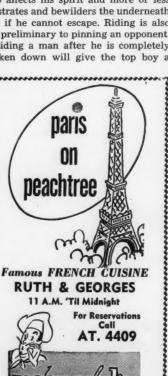
WRESTLING RIDES AND BREAKDOWNS

By ANTHONY DRAGOIN Asst. Wrestling Coach, Auburn

T Auburn we emphasize riding a Agreat deal because we feel it is one of the more important phases of wrestling. To be a good wrestler a boy must be able to control his opponent when he has him on the mat. Riding him means having complete control over him, having him broken down on the mat, and destroying his balance. The top man should make the bottom man carry his weight all the time. Unless a wrestler can do this he can never win the harder matches.

Riding a man will tire him and make it harder for him to escape or reverse. It also affects his spirit and more or less frustrates and bewilders the underneath boy if he cannot escape. Riding is also the preliminary to pinning an opponent.

Riding a man after he is completely broken down will give the top boy a



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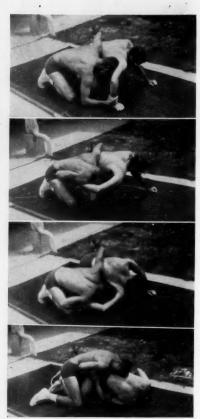


CROSS FACE AND FAR LEG: (See accompanying illustrations, reading from top to bottom)

- 1. Hook opponent's leg.
- 2. Shoot far arm across opponent's face and grasp his far arm above the elbow.
- Take arm from around waist and grasp far ankle.
- 4. Pull arm out from under and lift forward by ankle-work into pin hold.

chance to rest and to plan his strategy for the rest of the bout.

One of the first fundamentals in riding we try to teach at Auburn is to hook the near leg and stay behind the bottom man. Hooking the near leg will keep the bottom man from sitting out and will slow him down on his switches and other maneuvers. It also gives the



HEAD IN ARM PIT:

(See accompanying illustrations, reading from top to bottom)

- 1. Hook opponent's leg.
- 2. Thrust head into arm pit and slide hand to wrist.
- 3. Pull arm back and up off mat.
- 4. Pull opponent down with arm around waist and pull him where he has no support.
- 5. Work into pin hold.

top man better control when the bottom man tries to stand up. The top man should never make a move unless he has one of the bottom man's legs tied up in some manner.

The riding holds shown can be used in combinations and can be changed from one to the other. When one doesn't work, switch to the other.

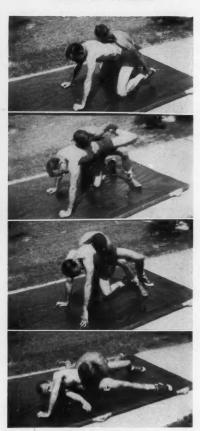
(Continued on page 17)



BAR ARM RIDE (near side):

(See accompanying illustrations, reading from top to bottom)

- I. Break opponent's near arm down as shown.
- Grasp his arm with arm that is around waist.
- 3. Both hands should be on opponent's
- Top man puts all his weight on opponent's biceps with his forearm.
- 5. Keep knees spread wide for balance.



CROTCH RIDE:

(See accompanying illustrations, reading from top to bottom)

- 1. Far arm goes around waist from underneath, near arm grasps ankle.
- 2. Lift opponent's leg up and swing him
- 3. Release ankle and insert arm in crotch and around thigh.
- 4. Flatten out.

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dial-type clock board. When the Errata team the neighboring school, Pleb, who had just bought a new "Tick-a-way" clock scoreboard, the fans were enraged. Coach Johnson, rather than meet the mob, took his

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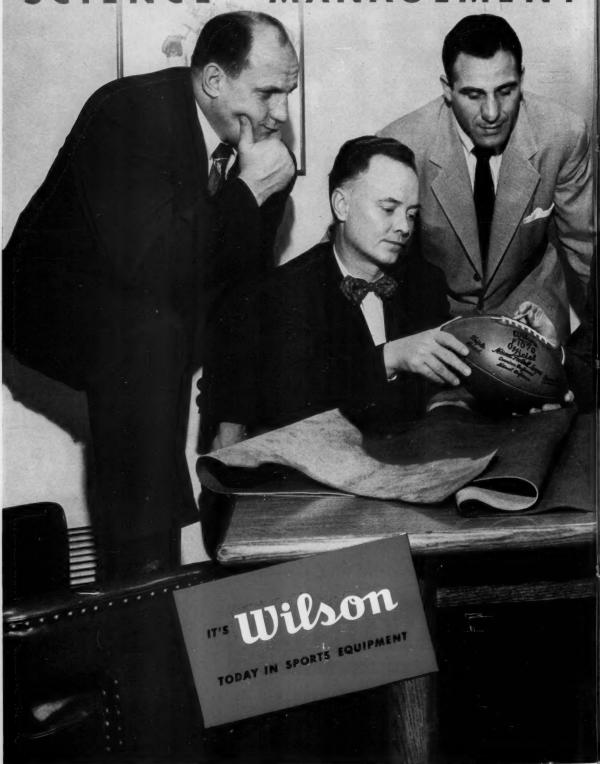
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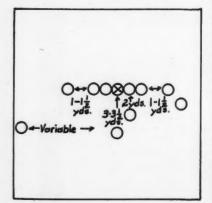
The Man-in-Motion Wing

By HERBERT "SWEDE" PHILLIPS
Head Coach, Bass High School, Atlanta, Georgia

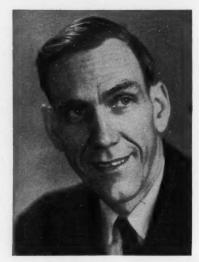
Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles on unique formations and scoring plays which will be carried exclusively in Coach & Athlete. These articles will be written by various coaches who are noted for their daring tactics on the gridiron and will be later compiled and edited in book form by Coach "Swede" Phillips. Publishing date and price will be announced later.

For two very successful years the double wing attack as I shall describe it was my only offensive weapon During that time my record with rather mediocre material was 15 won and 5 lost. Most of the credit must be given to willing boys and this novel system.

This man-in-motion wing calls for the short side back to be in motion toward the spinner back while the wing back to the wide side of the field either blocks or comes back to short side. In this way much faster fakes can be made with the full spin. In fact, using a man in motion in this way gives one all the power of the single wing plus starting speed.



Sometimes before the ball was to be snapped the short side back started in motion toward the spinner at full speed. Generally, he tried to get the full back or spinning back just as he completed the first half of his full spin. This put the fullback's back toward the line and hid the ball quite well.

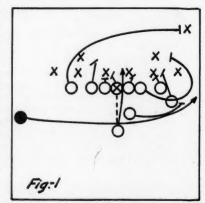


Now in his 16th season, Swede Phillips has had a long and varied football experience. An all-conference high school selection, he was a tackle on the "greatest freshman team Minnesota ever had" and on the varsity the following year. An injury forced him back to Florida, where he performed at center, halfback, and end at Stetson University. After graduation he coached at New Smyrna Beach, Wildwood, Vero Beach, and Monticello before coming to Atlanta as backfield mentor at Old Tech High. Navy duty called and for three years he coached in the V-5 program. His Memphis N.A.T.T.C. basketball Hellcats were rated second best service team in the country. Returning to civilian life, he took over a long inactive program at Oglethorpe U. with singular success. Oglethorpe's failure to return to the football wars prompted Swede's return to the Atlanta preps as head coach and athletic director at Bass High School. In 1948 he was voted as having done one of three best jobs in Class AA in the state and in 1950 was voted Coach of the Year for Metropolitan Atlanta and Class AA Region 3. His four-year building program brought Bass the Region crown in 1950.

Mr. Phillips took his M.A. degree at Florida State with an all A average, and he is now working on his doctor's at U. of Ga. maintaining an A plus average.

He could also change his timing and put on the most vicious of all flanker-type blocks-in motion toward the play. The distance that this man-in-motion ran varied according to his starting speed. Our left half was a 440 runner and often ran as far as 15-20 yards to beat full speed, while our right half was an extremely fast starter and played it almost normally. We tried not to vary the distance when a block was to be made. To avoid this tip-off, the snap number was lowered.

Probably you have already wondered why we played a balanced line. The reason we did this was to keep as many defenders as possible on the side away from our strength. We also played the inner-lineman tight so that we could run wide to better advantage. Naturally, this gave us the opportunity to wedge block up the middle. Coach Bob Lockett, who was then at Leesburg (Fla.) High School, used a somewhat similar offense in which he lined up both guards and both tackles on one side and ran back to the short side mostly. After we had run our "bread and butter" play (See Figure 1) a few times we found that the de-



fensive line generally charged in the direction the man-in-motion ran. They (Continued on page 25) MacGregor

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By CHARLES T. FUTRELL and DAVID A. ROTHENHOEFER Laurel High School, Laurel, Maryland

ERE at our junior-senior high school Here at our junior sense. In the in Laurel, Md., we believe that we have rediscovered a point system for physical education classes which has almost unlimited possibilities for helping us to achieve our aims and objectives. No doubt many physical educators have thought of and used most of the ideas in this point system. We have not invented anything new; however, we have found it to be most helpful in promoting self-discipline, and it may be applied to any gym activity, including square dancing, wrestling or tumbling.

In prefacing the explanation of this point system, let us say that greater emphasis is placed on it at the junior high level because of the intense interest shown here by the children. At the senior high level we emphasize much less the 'reward' viewpoint; instead we stress the idea that we want the older boys to do what is expected of them without enticing them with points.

We utilize the squad leader and card system, with the squad leader assuming complete responsibility for keeping the points totaled correctly. Each boy becomes responsible for keeping his points and seeing that his squad leader scores him accurately. Our squad leaders are selected by the boys in a class election, and these leaders are practically assured of an "A" if they perform their duties satisfactorily. The students are graded on a competitive basis using a very liberal 'curve.' For instance, if we have three sections

(Continued on page 24)

Charles T. Futrell was born in Tusca-loosa, Alabama. . . Attended and gradu-ated from Greenville, N. C. High School in 1938. . . Graduated from East Caro-lina College in 1942 with a Bachelor of Art degree. . . Served in Army Air Force until 1945 as physical training in-structor. . . . Attended New York Uni-versity School of Physical Medicine and Miami Army Physical Training Instruc-tors School during the war. . . . Attended tors School during the war. . . . Attended University of North Carolina 1946-47-48 summer school sessions of the Graduate College. . . Started teaching at Laurel, Md. High School in 1947. He is Coach of varsity football and varsity baseball.

David A. Rothenhoefer was born in Frederick, Md. . . Attended and graduated from Frederick, Md. High School in 1938. . . Worked in insurance business until 1941, at which time he became assistant physical director at the Frederick, Md. Y. M./C. A. until August, 1942. . . Served in Army Air Force as radio operator on C-47 in the Aleutian Islands until 1944. . . After discharge in November 1945 started teacher training at the University of Maryland receiping a at the University of Maryland receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1949 and a Master of Education degree in 1950. . . Started teaching at Laurel High School in 1950 and is serving as varsity football line coach, varsity basketball coach and junior varsity baseball coach.

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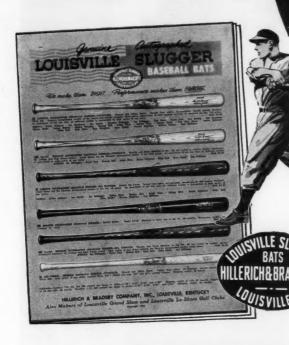
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Dora Lee Livingston

University of Mississippi

Our co-ed for this month is 21-year-old Dora Lee Livingston of Yazoo City, Mississippi. Competing under the banner of "Miss University," she won the title of "Miss Mississippi," proving that college boys still know a good-looking girl when they see one. For those interested in statistics, Dora Lee is 5'6" tall, weighs 120 pounds, bust 35", waist 24", hips 36". She is a senior majoring in elementary education. Her pleasing personality and natural charm make her one of the most popular students on the Ole Miss campus.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 22)

of forty boys per section in an eighth grade class, the grades for these 120 boys, giving "A's" to the highest one-third or forty boys are derived. "B's" are given to the next one-third or the second group of forty boys, and the last one-third earns "C's". No boy fails physical education unless he does not meet the minimum requirements of using gym clothes and participating in class. Included in the semester's grade are points made on skill and knowledge tests.

Perhaps the best way to explain our point system is to show exactly what is done in a routine physical education class in our school. Incidentally, the boys are allowed 8 minutes to dress for class, and those boys who do not meet this requirement are not permitted to participate; therefore, they are scored "O" points for that day. Five

"O's" automatically fail any boy for that marking period.

When all the boys have finished changing clothes for class, the squad leaders "fall-in" at their assigned stations. Then, on a signal or whistle, the first squad which "falls-in" behind its squad leader at an "at ease" position will get 2 points. All squads whose members have clean, white T shirts on will earn 5 points. As we go to the playing field the squad which goes in the best order will get 5 points. Upon arrival, a squad leader will prepare the class for calisthenics by getting sufficient space between each boy. This is done by the use of military commands which makes our class organization more efficient and effective. Every boy in our physical education classes gets many opportunities during the year to lead his class in calisthenics. We have found that this experience in leadership gives a boy more confidence in himself.

The squad leaders assign different boys each day to lead the group in calisthenics. If the leader does a good job of leading, he receives 5 points, and if the boy leads the class with a new calisthenic, he earns an additional 5 points. The best performing squad in calisthenics will get 10 points for keeping in time with its leader and for making the best effort. At this point we organize the class for that skill which is being emphasized. Again we give 10 points for the squad making the greatest effort in skills. Incidentally, the squad leader has the authority to deduct points from any boy if that boy is proved to be the primary cause of his squad's losing points. If a boy does not have a written excuse from his doctor or parents for not participating in class, he is scored "O" for that day.

After the period for skills we start our game activity. Using touch football as an example, it is possible for a boy to make points in the following manner:

mainet.			
Action	1	Poin	ts
Tagging ball carrier			2
Catching pass			2
Throwing completed pass			2
Making good block			
Scoring a touchdown			
Forming better huddle			
Having best offensive line form			
play			5
Having best defensive line form			
play			5
Showing most hustle			
Being on winning team			

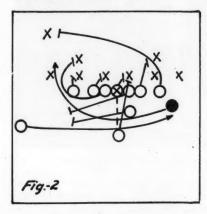
At the end of the game, the squads form and two points are given for the first squad falling in "at ease." Returning to the locker room the squad which marches in the best order will receive 5 points. Each boy taking a shower earns 15 points, and if the entire squad takes showers, an extra 10 points is given to every boy in that squad. All boys who volunteer to help keep the locker room and shower room clean and neat will get additional points for putting baskets in the racks, picking clothes, shoes and towels off the floor, emptying waste paper baskets, and mopping the basketball floor.

Credit, in the form of points, is given to boys who do extra-curricular work such as: making posters for the football games, bringing in newspaper clippings about our athletic teams and their opponents, marking off playing areas, and helping to keep balls and equipment in good condition.

Perhaps some of our readers may feel that we are making neurotics of our boys by stressing the points to such a degree. However, the points, if given on a relative basis, will be very effective. In other words, some teaching situations may require a greater use of points than others in order to develop or maintain interest. The principles involved in the functioning of this point system are applicable to class room teaching. Grades may be based on points earned through class discussion or participation, home-work which is correctly done, blackboard work, and any extra-curricular work or activity. It works for us, and we're just spreading the word!

MAN-IN-MOTION WING

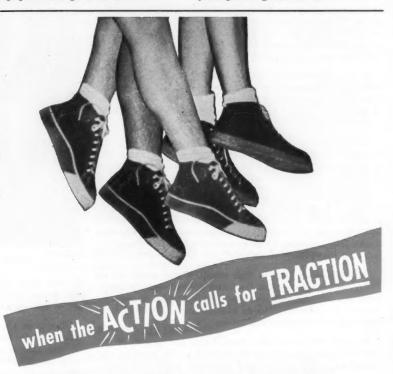
(Continued from page 20)



were really set up for our best gaining play then, (Figure 2).

Many variations in assignment may be made here. The blocking back may take the end either in or out as long as he does it quickly. We may flanker and cut him in. The wing back may fake our best gainer as soon as he finds the end can tie up their tackle. In fact, this might help set up the blocking back's cutting the end in even more than the pulling blocker's fake. If the guard is especially speedy, he may be pulled instead of the tackle. The center could be freed to pull back or block downfield. You might find that the weak side tackle need not bother with the B. U. if the fake holds him in place. After the fake, the spinning completes the full spin and hands forward to the strong side back. Naturally, you can already see as many possible changes in this play as were mentioned for the first time.

(Continued on page 38)



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BUDDY DAVIS

By KENNETH BOND

Bedridden polio victims with little hope of regaining use of their diseased bodies need only to look at the 6-8½, 210-pound frame of Walter "Buddy" Davis, agile basketball and high jump star of Texas A. and M., for a preview of what they may be like some day.

When Buddy, nation's top high jumper with 6-10½ to his credit, was eight years old, he was struck by infantile paralysis, as it was familiarly called then, and the disease quickly paralyzed both legs and one arm. It is in the legs of the All-American high jumper and All-Southwest Conference basketball star that a great story is found.

Born in Beaumont, Texas, on Jan. 5, 1931, Walter was the last of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Davis. The future cager inherited his height from his mother's side of the family mostly, although Mr. Davis is 6-1. Mrs. Davis is just one inch shorter.

Buddy was eight years old when polio paralyzed both his legs and his right arm. For three agonizing weeks he was in the hospital; for eight more weeks he was to lie in bed at home.

Recovery was slow for him, but he worked persistently. He first walked around his bed, using it for support. Still unable to walk, he pumped his bicycle two hours morning and afternoon with the bicycle set on a kickstand. Eighteen weeks after becoming ill, he re-entered school and passed his work for that year.

Until his senior year in high school, Walter could not sit down comfortably because the blood drained from his heels, requiring him to walk on tiptoe until circulation was resumed. His father said Buddy couldn't walk across a football field without stumbling and falling.

By 1944, five years later, young Davis had thrown off the effects of polio and was ready to start a high jumping and basketball career which make opponents whistle in amazement

During his freshman year at Nederland, a southeast Texas town of about 2,000 population, Walter lettered as a forward in basketball. At that time he hadn't really started growing as he was only 6-0 and weighed 128 pounds. Next year he gained 20 pounds and three inches in height.

When Walter was a junior, his brother, Averill, was gone, and the younger Davis was starting center. Again he added 3½ inches since the past basketball season and now stood a gigantic 6-7 and weighed 176 pounds.

This proved to be a good year for Buddy as he averaged 20 points per game to establish a new scoring record for the district. He and his teammates won 16 of 24 games, winning the district.

The lapse of another year saw Walter add one more inch and 24 more pounds. He put his 6-8, 200-pound frame to extra good usage during that basketball season as he tallied a little more than 60 per cent of his team's score by racking



Buddy Davis with Coach Frank Anderson

up 648 points in 21 games. Needless to say, this record still stands and will likely do so until someone of equal ability gets on a scoring rampage.

He was an all-district player for his last three years and team captain for the last two. Injured again in football, he was able to win a letter as a first baseman, to match numeral he had won the previous year as a junior. During the summer after his senior year, Walter played for the South in the North-South all-star basketball game sponsored by the Texas High School Coaches Association.

Backtracking a little, we find Walter making his first bid early as a high jumper of note. During his junior year he went to the district track meet "just to make the trip." He won the high jump event handily with a leap of 5-8, accomplished without benefit of previous practice. He went on to the regional meet where he tied for first with a 5-11 jump.

He participated in the state meet, but here our storybook tale fails; he didn't place in the event. He was using the scissoring method of jumping at that time. This was the first of three jumping styles used by Davis in the next five years.

As a senior, he won the district with a 6-foot leap, still using the scissor method. He took time out from baseball to go to the regional meet where he set a record that still stands by leaping 6-1½. He didn't make the state meet that year. There was a baseball (Continued on page 39)

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How to plan and promote

HIGH SCHOOL TRACK

By JOHN NANIA

Track Coach Middletown High School, N. Y.

VER since the beginnings of track and E field events in the ancient Olympics, this fascinating sport has gained in interest and attention so that through the centuries it has been highlighted every four years (in certain segments of history) by the staging of the Olympic Games. Indeed there have been times in history when a mere truce was all that was needed to stop a war during an Olympic year so that the Games could be staged.

Although the Games now cover just about every possible amateur sport, the focal point of each Olympiad as far as America is concerned, is the running of the track and field events. The athletes of just about every nation in the world vie with one another for victory and world renown. Running, jumping and throwing were never carried on with greater gusto and fierceness. Those athletes represent the world's greatest giving their very best. They had to start somewhere and in the United States, perennial victor in the track and field phase of the Games, most of these lads got their start in high school.

Many a high school coach had no way of knowing that he was laying out a program for a potential international champion but all over the nation right now, high school track coaches are



Coach Nania is a native of Middletown, New York. He attended Middletown High School where he lettered in track and football. He entered Duke University in 1937. He earned numerals in track and football and lettered in these two varsity sports in 1939, 1940, and 1941. He was captain of Duke's Conference Championship Track Team in 1941.

Nania then served five years in the Army as an Infantry Officer in the South Pacific. He returned to Duke as assistant coach in football and track in 1946-47. He has served as track coach at Middletown High School since 1949. In 1952, Middletown had its first un-defeated track season, winning the Orange County championship and Section Nine championship. getting ready for their outdoor seasons and their carefully laid plans, executed skillfully from the very beginning, may bring them, this very year, the good season they have been hoping for. At Middletown High School, a member of the New York State Public High School Athletic Association, outdoor practice is not allowed to start until March 1st of any given year. That, however, should not prevent the coach from getting ready for the season because there is no law against careful planning.

What are the elements to be considered in developing the high school track program? Usually the March climate does not allow the team to work outdoors right away and for that reason, indoor work would seem to be the order of the day. However, I have found that unless the weather is stormy, the runners can hit the open road, the weight tossers can bundle up against cold and practice very easily on formwork . . . and the jumpers can do some running and then repair to the gym for some easy jumping. This is only part of the story. There are such important items as stimulating interest in your track program and getting the best possible material out for track competition. How do you reach the student body? How do you handle publicity? What are your

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facilities and can they handle the scope of your track program? These are only a few of the questions to be answered and it is hoped that this information can be of assistance to some other track coaches who are interested in presenting this fine sport to the students.

Initially, the job is to get the candidates examined and equipped. Anything the coach can do to help the school physician and the school nurse is more than appreciated by those people.

The first meeting with the boys, I have found, can be a very important thing. It is here that impressions are formed and the coach can do well to put his best foot forward, meeting the candidates on common ground by frankly outlining the general work of the season, declaring some of his coaching philosophy, what he expects of the boys, announcement of the track schedule and discussing the all-important subject of training. I have found that boys respond better when they are told rather than asked to do something. They look up to the coach and respect his judgment. For that reason they expect him to declare himself and are disappointed when he doesn't. It can be done, too, in such a way that would not arouse resentment among his squad members.

I find it expedient at this time to explain to the candidates just what their program is and what they are expected to follow. High school boys are easily impressed by a program of definiteness and precision. If the coach can divide the track season into definite periods or phases, I think that he will find that helpful. For example, the work from March 1st until the middle of March is confined to conditioning and preliminary work. Nothing takes the place of conditioning and the importance of this should be stressed. Caution is advised at all times because too much too early can result in charley horses and muscle sprains. Here is what our preliminary work consisted of last season:

- 1. Calisthenics for everybody (team warm-up)
- 2. Easy jogging for the sprinters and jumpers (about one mile)
- 3. Form work for the weight men and for the high jumpers.
- 4. Javelin throwers work in the corrective room on building up the
- 5. Pole vaulters work in the corrective room after doing some run-

The second phase or period begins around the middle of March and has to do with more definite lines of endeavor. From the middle of March until the middle of April the candidates are concerned with more conditioning and more form work and a great deal of stretching and striding with emphasis on the stretching. Stretching exercises such as leg lifts and body circles and exaggerated running in place with the knees lifted high and running on the toes, formwork and much easy striding and stretching of the legs take up most of the time. It is a case of stretch, stride and formwork. Around the middle of April, the phase from the second to the third is marked by a change from the stretching, striding and formwork to routine work in which there takes place some hard throwing and jumping. The three phases or periods will be described and dated for your convenience later on in the article by means of a

Naturally the intensity of the program depends on the type of personnel that the coach has to work with. It should be ascertained early whether or not the boys can stand lots of work. Nothing is more frustrating to a coach than to find out that his boys could have had a little more work. It is also painful to learn that some of them might have had a little less. Caution is advised at all times because staleness and c-horses wait around the bend in the track for the unwary coach.

(Continued on page 40)



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Southern Conference

with JACK HORNER

Special Staff Correspondent

The Southern Conference, one of the few leagues with a ban against bowl games for loop members, failed to mention the rule outlawing post-season gridiron contests at its annual winter meeting at Clemson College. . . . However, there was no need for taking up the hot potato since the Conference now meets twice a year and it can consider the subject at the huddle next May at Greensboro, N. C. . . .

The bowl question, not on the agenda at Clemson, wasn't mentioned on the floor of the convention. . . This leads some sideliners to wonder if the Conference will be in a hurry to change the rule. . . . It was adopted at the December meeting a year ago following a recommendation from the special committee of school presidents. . . Only Gordon Gray of the University of North Carolina has openly weakened. . . . He now says it was the "wrong approach. . . ."

Actually there's no specific ban against bowl games in the Conference constitution... They are outlawed under a rule which allows no post-season athletic contests except N.C.A.A.-conducted championship tournaments... Another exception is the annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament... It's counted as part of the regular season... There's a feeling among some that the Conference wanted to see what the N.C.A.A. did about bowl games at its January meeting in Washington....

It's no secret a movement is on foot to lure some of the present Southern Conference members into a smaller and more compact organization. . . . The idea wasn't discussed on the floor of the Clemson convention, but it caused quite a bit of comment in the smoke-filled rooms and crowded lobby of beautiful and comfortable Clemson House, the hostelry owned and operated on the campus by Clemson College. . . .

One of the ring leaders of the efforts to form a new conference is Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd, president of Maryland. . . . The widely-known educator and former coach and athletic bigwig would like to see Duke, North Carolina, West Virginia and Maryland of the Southern Conference join hands with Virginia, Pennsylvania, Navy, Pittsburgh, Penn State and possibly another school to comprise a stronger, closer-knit organization. . . . Such a league may come about in the not too distant future but Duke and North Carolina have frowned on the idea because it wouldn't include Wake Forest and North Carolina State, who comprise what is often called Tobacco Road. . . . North Carolinians call it the Big Four League. . . .

Few of the major schools are likely to withdraw without a cut of the \$123,854 in the Conference treasury as of Dec. 1. . . . All of the loop assets came from the annual basketball tournament staged by the basketball committee headed by Eddie Cameron of Duke. . . . This event next March will pour another \$50,000 into the league treasury. . . . It's the only money-making project on the Conference calendar. . . . This year's tourney will be held March 5-6-7 in the 12,400-

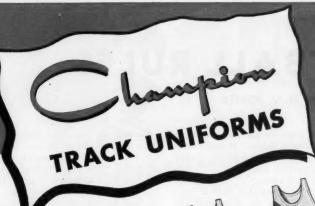
seating-capacity North Carolina State Coliseum. . . . It was moved there last year from the 9,000-seating-capacity Duke Indoor Stadium. . . .

The Clemson meeting was the tamest held in years.... One of the biggest pieces of legislation adopted was the rule allowing members to dress as many players as they desired for games... The football coaches had a rule pushed through a year ago limiting the teams to 40-man squads... It was changed to loop games only by mail vote last September.... The coaches asked that it be abolished and the Conference voted it out at Clemson....

Duke's Bill Murray, newly-elected president of the Southern Conference Football Coaches Association, recommended the controversial grants-in-aid proposal be referred to a nine-man committee for further study. . . . He was speaking for the football coaches. . . . The Conference took the cue and appointed a committee of three faculty chairmen, three athletic directors and three coaches to grapple with the question and report at the May meeting. . . . Duke had proposed that a prospective student, after agreeing in writing to accept financial aid from a Conference school, be ruled ineligible for athletics if he received aid after switching to another school. . . It was aimed at curbing the luring of athletes from one campus to another. . . .

C. Max Farrington of George Washington was paid a high compliment when he was re-elected president of the 17-member loop for a third straight term. . . . In recent years the president has served only two years. . . . But Farrington's outstanding service the last two terms caused the loop moguls to keep him in office. . . . F. W. Clonts of Wake Forest was re-elected vice president and Col. D. S. Mc-Allister of The Citadel remains as secretary-treasurer. . . . Colonel McAllister has held this position so long he says he doesn't remember exactly what year he went into office. . . .

Coaches and athletic figures around the Conference recently were shocked to read of the death of Jimmie Kitts in an El Paso hospital. . . . The former Southern Methodist athlete, who later gained fame by producing two Southwest Conference football champions at Rice Institute, was widely known in this area. . . . Kitts was head football coach at Virginia Tech for several years. . . . He also was the high school coach of that famous Texas quartet of Dana Henderson, the Tompkins brothers, Bennie and Freddie, and John Rowland. . . . They made basketball history at South Carolina two decades ago. . . . Incidentally, if any of our readers know the whereabouts of this quartet, drop us a line in care of this magazine. . . . It's always good to hear from our readers. . . . Better still, it's good to know where and what our former athletic heroes are doing. . . .



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Early Season Questions on-

BASKETBALL RULES

By H. V. PORTER

Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. From situations which have been reported from all parts of the nation, those which may have points of general interest have been selected.

Play: For a 1 and 1 penalty, how long should the Official wait before handing ball to the free thrower for his second attempt?

Ruling: About the length of time he would have waited last year for the second of a multiple free throw.

Comment: If some defensive players have gone to the other end of the court during the first throw, the Official is not obligated to delay the game until they travel the length of the court to take their positions along the lane. To avoid confusion, and delay, some groups specify that players who are to occupy positions on the lane during the alter-

nate throw must occupy such positions during the first throw. If any other player moves into such position, it may be a disconcerting act.

Play: A¹ is awarded a 1 and 1 penalty. On the first attempt, both B¹ and A² are in the lane too soon and: (a) ball goes in the basket; or (b) ball does not go in.

Ruling: In either case, the violation by A² causes ball to become dead; hence, no point can be scored on that throw. No substitute throw is awarded, but A¹ is granted the alternate throw.

Play: A¹ is awarded a 1 and 1 penalty. On his first attempt, tall A² taps ball:
(a) while it is rolling around the ring; or (b) while it is bouncing above the ring. In either case, the tapped ball goes in the basket. Does goal count? When does ball become dead? Is the alternate throw permitted?

Ruling: In (a) ball becomes dead when violation by A² occurs. Goal does not count and the alternate throw is permitted. The same rulings apply in (b) but for a different reason. In this case, the free throw ends when it is touched by A². Since it is then apparent that the ball (while still a free throw) will not go in the basket and since, at the same time, it is apparent that the alternate throw will follow, the ball becomes dead in accordance with item b of rule 6-7. Hence, the goal from the tap does not count.

Comment: Item b of 6-7 does not mention a time limit but it leads to an absurdity if a time limit is not read into the statement. It means that the ball, while still a free throw does not go in the basket. Otherwise, there might be half a dozen bats during rebounding which would delay and influence the decision. The reference to "the ball" without time limit has been used because the rules book has no statement as to when a free throw ends. Despite lack of specific coverage, certain rules statements would be meaningless if the free throw never ended. Page 59 of the Basketball Case Book states when a free throw ends.

Play: A¹ is awarded a 1 and 1 penalty. On his first attempt, tall B¹ taps ball: (a) while it is on the ring or is bouncing above it; or (b) after ball has rebounded to a position outside the basket cylinder and tapped ball goes in the basket.

Ruling: In (a) the violation by Bikills the ball. One point is awarded as penalty. No alternate throw is permitted. In (b) ball becomes dead as soon as it is apparent the free throw will not be successful. It is not a field goal. The alternate throw is permitted. (See next page for analysis and comment.)

Comment: The ruling for (a) might be questioned. The only justification for not permitting the alternate throw is play 115A in the Case Book where a related situation during a field goal try is outlined. In reality, basket interference is a troublesome hybrid which does not seem to fit anywhere. There are good grounds for the claim that a rules' revision should be made to classify it with technical fouls. If (Continued on page 41)





SECtional Notes

By TOM SILER

Knoxville News-Sentinel

It's quite strange these days to pick up the sports section and see no mention of the Kentucky Wildcats, basketball variety.... The Wildcats, at the invitation of the NCAA and the SEC, are sitting out the 1952-53 court campaign, leaving the title up for grabs among a half-dozen teams.

But the story goes now that Coach Adolph Rupp is having a new scoreboard installed in the \$4,000,000 fieldhouse — one that will show total scores of 100 points or more, and the arrogant old Wildcat coach is telling friends he'll need that sort of scoreboard when he renews "friendships" around the SEC next fall.

Meanwhile, the Wildcats are just practicing — just practicing for 1953-54... A few weeks ago a workout between the varsity and the freshmen attracted 6,500 spectators on a snowy night!... This year's layoff is really a novelty for Rupp.... It affords him a chance to experiment.... Every coach, football or basketball, yearns for more time to drill the boys, time almost always needed to prepare the team for an upcoming game.... Now, for the first time in a long career, Rupp has no worry about games, and he already has said that he is working on two or three new twists with which to torture opponents next season.

Bob Pettit's high scoring talent makes Louisiana State the title favorite. . . . The 6-10 center has the combination every cage coach wants — height (6-10) and grace He was averaging almost 28 points a game before Christmas, which not only harasses the opposition but their attention to him enables less talented teammates to score well, too. . . . Vanderbilt is playing in a new fieldhouse that seats 6,700 and has plenty of room for the eventual establishment of balconies that will swell capacity to 10,500. . . . Alabama plans a new fieldhouse real soon and Tennessee hopes to have a new basketball home by 1955.

Dixie's top cagers, or rather ranking court teams, still depend heavily on "foreign" talent. . . . Kentucky grows a few top-flight prep stars capable of college play, but even the Wildcats pluck a few handy performers from Indiana, Ohio or Illinois. . . . Vandy's young squad is heavily dotted with imports as are the squads at other schools. . . . High school basketball in the south, viewing it generally, is well behind that of the midwest. . . The coach who wins insists he must have a few talented stars from far away, a situation that held in football years ago. . . But now prep football in Dixie provides the stars at a dozen southern schools. . . . Prep basketball will need a few years to catch up in this respect.

Few basketball scholars seem to like the new "one-andone" rule whereby a player gets another chance if he misses the first free throw. . . . There is some reason for the rule change, but the committee in charge of such matters overlooked one big item in making the change. . . . This new rule simply voids all the scoring records of the past. . . . Now, the free throw marksmanship of a fellow who makes, say, 16 out of 17, means nothing. . . . The fact that he may have missed the first one, then hit on the second try ruins the statistical pattern of the sport. . . . That's where baseball folk have been smarter than the officials running football and basketball. . . . Baseball is so constant from year to year that the statistical yardstick is there no matter whether the guy played in 1920 or 1952. . . . In football, two platoon ball hurt a lot in this respect (All-America selections are just a jumble now) and now basketball's "one-and-one" nightmare probably causes more confusion than anything that has happened in the sport in many years.

SEC coaches failed to budge their presidents on the scholarship ceiling for freshmen, but managed to retain the freshman eligibility rule for another year. . . . Oddly, the schools that talk loudest of de-emphasis and academic standards (i.e., Tulane and Vanderbilt) voted to allow the frosh to play varsity sports, whereas football powerhouses (Tennessee and Georgia Tech) voted against letting the yearlings play. . . . Whenever the rule goes out the change, of course, will work a hardship on some schools, but in this writer's opinion that is no solid reason for allowing them to play. . . . A new lad in school should be more concerned with laying a solid academic foundation and in making a sound transition from home to college life than with making the varsity. . . . Furthermore, it's my contention that a freshman will learn a lot more football down there with the scrubs than he will up as a fourth stringer with the varsity gang. . . . Varsity coaches have no time for him, whereas he could get some personal attention with the 'B' or freshman squad. . . . John Michels, the Tennessee guard who made All-America, told us he learned more football as a freshman (they weren't eligible then) than he did in the other three years. . . . And under current conditions the few frosh that are brought up to the varsity make the rest of them disgruntled, and if the frosh fails to make it and goes back to the scrubs then he's most unhappy, too. . . . Making these kids eligible appears downright ridiculous to this observer.

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NOTES ON THE WINTER MEETING OF THE THSCA BOARD

Would that it were possible for the entire membership of the coaches association to sit in on the deliberations of its officers and directors as they conduct the association's official business. This column will take you behind the scenes and paint a verbal picture of the discussions on the two most important items concerning the coaching school—the site and instructors.

Five Cities Extend Invitations

Five aggressive Texas cities sent delegations to Fort Worth to present invitations in person. Since all of them brought acceptable propositions, the choice boiled down to a decision of which offered the most with the fewest disadvantages. Dallas and Houston were heavy favorites in Mr. Mac's tabulations of the postcard poll; so the board felt that it was obligated to give those invitations the first consideration. Lubbock polled a light vote with the membership, but if this West Texas city continues its interest in landing the school we predict that the school will go out there in the very near future.

Although Amarillo had an able representative in Earl C. Allmand, its geographical location made his mission a tough one. Cotton Clover was back for the fourth consecutive year bearing the tempting Odessa bid. Odessa wants that school more than any other city in the state. It offers the greatest financial possibilities. Mr. Clover is very popular personally with the board members most of whom he calls by their first names. However, he has never been able to convince the board that his setup on housing will work. He even added 300 free rooms in private homes to this invitation but the board still wasn't convinced.

Dallas representatives presented their invitation in typical Dallas fashion — big league all the way — but the Cotton Bowl is bonded and every attraction staged there must pay 15% of the gross gate. Their contention that Dallas and the prestige of the Cotton Bowl would more than offset this loss has merit; but with the largest city in the South offering equal facilities for the cost of lighting and the after-game cleanup left the board without much choice.

Our personal opinion — if that be worth anything — coincides exactly with the board's decision. Houston is a wonderful city for entertainment. Its moderately priced air-conditioned rooms combined with Rice's athletic plant can't be beaten. Financial possibilities for the all-star games are excellent. Arrangements have been made to have the lectures in the headquarters hotel. This will eliminate the main objection to Fort Worth last summer.

Johnny Comes Marching Home

Johnny Vaught, who played his college football under Francis Schmidt at TCU, 1930-'32, returns to his native state as a coaching school instructor and coach of the South allstars. This could make a "local boy makes good" story for Texans. Although he is a little over 40 years old, Vaught is a youngster as college coaches go. In fact he is almost entirely a post-war baby. He has been making rapid progress professionally the last five years; but his stock skyrocketed when his Rebels pulled the greatest surprise of the 1952 season in upsetting Maryland, and it hit another peak when Mississippi received the coveted Sugar Bowl invitation. His personal combination of the best features of the Split T and the conventional T have injected unexplored possibilities into offensive football. Texas coaches who desire to become acquainted with the ingredients for such a concoction will be anxious to see his circles and crosses and hear his explanations of them.

Southwest Representative

Johnny has droves of friends in Texas dating back to his college playing days, his short stay in high school coaching, his three years with a Houston electric company and his coaching the Corpus Christi (Naval Station) Comets during the war. His homecoming will be a popular one. He has a winning personality and is a conscientious student of the game. Texas coaches will find him overly willing to help them with their problems. We believe that he will rank with the most popular coaches that has been to the Texas school.

Single Wing Situation Is Getting Rougher

Bobby Dodd, Georgia Tech, and Charlie Caldwell, Princeton, led the coaches poll; but Dodd had a previous commitment that prevented his being considered this year. We have explained the single wing instructor situation previously, i.e. Pacific Coast and Big Ten coaches can't coach all-star teams and fewer large schools are using the formation. Now we get a new one: the Ivy Leaguers have a rule prohibiting their coaches from even working during the summer. When contacted, Caldwell advised us of the ruling, but said he had hopes of its being repealed in January. If this happens he will be invited — otherwise the selection committee, headed by Pres. Houston, will employ a single wing coach from a preferential list drawn up by the board.

Forces over which the Association has no control are gradually closing in making the choice of instructors increasingly limited. The situation was discussed at some length at the last meeting. The committee appointed to investigate the possibility of solving the problem by changing the name of the all-star games recommended no change because investigation showed that this alone would not offer any relief. Two suggestions did have merit. They are:

- 1. Have two T coaches (probably T and Split T) from the eligible conferences coach the all-star teams and lecture, and add a single wing instructor of the Biggie Munn, Jesse Hill or Red Saunders caliber as an instructor without an all-star coaching assignment.
- 2. Employ coaches from the forbidden conferences as coaching school instructors and as consultants for Texas high school coaches who would actually do the practice field work using the instructors respective (Continued on next page)

TEXAS ROUND-UP

(Continued from page 34)

offensive formations.

Suggestion #1 drew opposition from one of the single wing coaches on the board. Several others were not sold on departing from the traditional T vs. Single Wing all-star attraction that has proved so successful. The plan does have much merit, particularly in view of the few Texas high schools employing the wingback offense today.

Suggestion #2 brought out the thought that many of those attending the school derive their greatest benefit from observing the big timers in action on the practice field.

Frankly the entire situation has the board worried. If any more restrictions are applied some kind of change must be made. If any of our readers has a solution, we would welcome it. Either this writer or any member of the board-will listen attentively to any suggestions.



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FOOTBALL SUMMARY

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

By TOM SILER

DIXIE, specifically the Southeastern Conference, had its greatest football season in history.

The SEC, for instance, placed four teams among the top ten in the AP poll; had almost a dozen players honored by one All-America or another, and placed five teams in the big bowl battles.

It was truly a banner year. Three teams were tabbed in September —



Jack Parker, Miss. State S.E.C. Player of Year

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WIRE FORM CO., INC. 248-256 Grant Ave. Jersey City, New Jersey Georgia Tech, Ole Miss and Tennessee. Ole Miss lost out early in a peculiar way — consecutive tie games with Kentucky and Vanderbilt. Then the Rebels squared away and won the remainder of their games, including a thriller over Maryland, the Terps' first loss in two years.

Tennessee challenged Tech almost to the wire. Then, unaccountably, the Wildcats of old Kaintuck wiped out a first half 14-0 deficit and gained a deadlock with the Vols. That eliminated the Vols and left Tech, undefeated and untied for the first time since 1928, as sole possessor of title honors.

All-America awards (listing only those who won berths on major selections) went to Tennessee's Doug Atkins and John Michels, Georgia Tech's George Morris, Hal Miller, Pete Brown and Bobby Moorhead, Ole Miss' Kline Gilbert, and Florida's Charles LaPreid.

It was a year of great defensive plays and when the chips were down the defenders usually won, or scared somebody to death. Tech preserved a perfect record with a sterling defensive show against Alabama, winning, 7-3, without Leon Hardeman. Ole Miss' defense actually embarassed mighty Maryland, and Tennessee, as usual, was tough to score on in the clutch situations. Alabama improved rapidly in November. A week after battling Tech, the Crimson Tide administered a solid thrashing to Maryland, and wound up with a bowl invitation.

Passers took a back seat to power runners. Zeke Bratkowski of Georgia was the only throwing star of consistent ability. But the strong runners led the way down many a gridiron, Andy Kozafor Tennessee, Hardeman for Tech, Bobby Marlow for Alabama, Hal Lofton for Ole Miss, and a half dozen others.

OFFENSE Ends — Harry Babcock, Georgia, and



H. D. Drew, Alabama S.E.C. Coach of Year

Steve Meilinger, Kentucky.

Tackles — Hal Miller, Tech, and Kline Gilbert. Ole Miss.

Guards — John Michels, Tenn., and Jerry Watford, Alabama.

Center — Pete Brown, Tech.

Backs — Jackie Parker, Miss. State; Bobby Marlow, Alabama; Leon Hardeman, Tech, and Andy Kozer, Tennessee.

Defense

Ends — Jim Mark, Ole Miss, and Roger Rotreff, Tennessee.

Tackles — Doug Atkins, Tenn., and Charles LaPraid, Florida.

Guards — Frank Holchan, Tenn., and Joe D'Agostine, Florida.

Linebackers — George Morris, Tech, and Ralph Corrigan, Alabama.

Halfbacks — Bobby Moorhead, Tech, and Art DeCarlo, Georgia.

Safety — Charles Oakley, Louisiana

	SE	CS	tand	ings				Season's Record				
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
Georgia Tech	6	0	0	1.000	124	26	11	0	0	1.000	301	52
Tennessee	5	0	1	.917	142	36	8	1	1	.850	259	63
Ole Miss	4	0	2	.833	122	69	8	0	2	.900	237	96
Alabama	4	2	0	.667	121	85	9	2	0	.818	264	133
Georgia	4	3	0	.571	108	131	7	4	0	.636	226	208
Florida	3	3	0	.500	127	84	7	3	0	.700	290	109
Miss. State	3	4	0	.429	170	172	5	4	0	.556	225	186
Tulane	3	5	0	.375	107	132	5	5	0	.500	188	146
Kentucky	1	3	2	.333	75	121	5	4	2	.545	161	173
Louisiana St.	2	5	0	.286	101	138	3	7	0	.300	148	214
Vanderbilt	1	4	1	.250	55	145	3	5	2	.400	151	199
Auburn	0	7	0	.000	75	188	2	8	0	.200	139	208

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

By JACK HORNER

Duke's favored Blue Devils lived up to expectations by sweeping to the 1952 Southern Conference football championship.

The Blue Knights of West Durham captured all five Conference starts to enjoy an unbeaten loop season in Coach Bill Murray's second year as head coach.

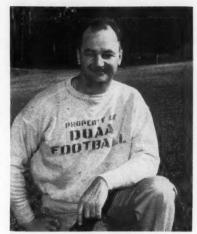
West Virginia and Wake Forest tied for second place honors in the Conference competition, each winning five of six league games. Duke handed Wake Forest its only setback, while Furman upset West Virginia.

The surprise team of the year was George Washington's Colonials. Coach Eugene (Bo) Sherman picked up where John (Bo) Rowland left off and guided the Washington eleven to five wins, a single loss and one tie in seven loop outings.

Duke also compiled the best overall season record. The Blue Devils won eight out of 10, the best Duke mark since the 8-1 record of the 1943 eleven. It was Duke's first Conference football title since Eddie Cameron's 1945 Duke club won the crown.

Maryland and Clemson were victims of a loop schedule boycott for accepting bowl invitations a year ago and were ineligible for Conference competition.

The final standings showing league games and all games follow:



Bill Murray (Duke) Coach of Year



Jack Scarbath, Maryland Southern Conference Player of the Year.

	Final League Games							All Games						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP		
Duke	5	0	0	1.000	172	14	8	2	0	.800	227	72		
West Virginia	5	1	0	.833	148	69	7	2	0	.778	234	116		
Wake Forest	5	1	0	.833	132	62	5	4	1	.550	162	133		
W & M	4	1	0	.800	173	74	4	5	0	.444	237	177		
G. W.	5	1	1	.785	167	92	6	2	1	.723	188	149		
Furman	2	2	1	.500	50	89	6	3	1	.650	176	147		
VPI	4	4	0	.500	136	132	5	6	0	.455	155	221		
W & L	3	4	0	.429	143	184	3	7	0	.300	164	326		
VMI	2	3	1	.417	109	152	3	6	1	.350	165	179		
South Carolina	2	4	0	.333	108	119	5	5	0	.500	175	161		
North Carolina	1	2	0	.333	34	62	2	6	0	.260	110	206		
N. C. State	2	4	0	.333	65	178	3	7	0	.300	91	336		
The Citadel	1	3	1	.300	67	90	3	5	1	.389	119	191		
Davidson	1	6	0	.143	112	195	2	7	0	.222	151	242		
*Maryland	0	0	0	.000	0	0	7	2	0	.778	228	85		
*Clemson	0	0	0	.000	0	0	2	6	1	.278	112	157		
Richmond	0	6	0	.000	75	178	1	9	0	.100	122	301		

^{*}Maryland and Clemson under one-year football suspension from Southern Conference.



First Lieutenant Carl H. Dodd Medal of Honor



"Use MARCHING FIRE—and follow me!" Shouting this command, Lieutenant Carl Dodd struck out in advance of his platoon to lead the assault on Hill 256, near Subuk, Korea. During the fierce in-fighting that followed, he constantly inspired his men by his personal disregard of death. Once, alone, he wiped out a machine gun nest; another time, a mortar. After two furious days, Dodd's outnumbered, but spirited, force had won the vital hill.

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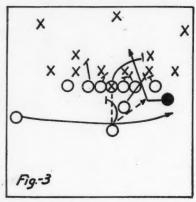
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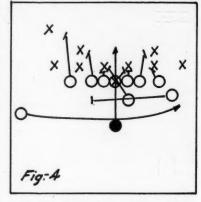
MAN IN MOTION

(Continued from page 25)

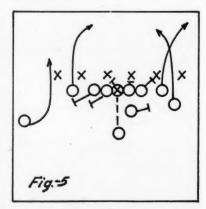
We found that the man-in-motion had little difficulty hitting outside and inside end and could slow his speed and hit outside tackle quite well. The second wing back can hit any hole except the one directly in front of him, i we can hit inside tackle if the spinning back spins directly toward that hole or if he spins straight forward and uses a shovel pass, as shown in Figure 3.



The fullback or spinning back always steps with the foot away from the manin-motion so that his movement is in the same direction and an easier handoff can be made. After either one or two fakes, he can hit any hole from tackle to tackle. If the man-in-motion blocks the end on his side the spinner can run wide quite well with almost the same blocking as that shown in Figure 2. The fullback is at his best, however, on this power play. (Figure 4.)



All four backs are passing possibilities. The two wing backs can throw the running pass while the fullback has an excellent opportunity to look over the field. The blocking back could throw from the back lateral series, too. How does this pattern appeal to you? (Figure 5.)



If you like this idea at all, you have already thought of some of the many series that may be run from this setthe-reverses, the back lateral series, the flanker and man-in-motion, the present day T. C. U. spread.

I have found it very deceptive and faster than any system except, possibly the T. I found it had the power of the single wing and added take off. In fact, when I think over the whole thing, I wonder why I ever let the absence of a really good spinner cause me to change.

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BUDDY DAVIS

(Continued from page 26)

game that day, but he didn't miss the trip too badly - the baseball team won the district title.

Walter enrolled in A. and M. in September, 1948, where he led the freshman basketballers with 162 points in 12 games.

During the nine previous years, Buddy had constantly developed his legs by running, running and more running and together with his constant training on the basketball court and cinder track, had developed them to a point where he attained a height of 6-4 over the high jump bar as a freshman under that tutelage of Aggie track coach, Col. Frank Anderson. Col. Andy started changing Buddy's style to a "straddle" form.

Davis twice made All Southwest Conference and District 6, NCAA, and in 1951 was named to the third team, All American, by the Helms Athletic Foundation. He scored 1114 points in his four seasons on the court at A. & M.

The tallest man who ever participated in athletics at A. and M., Walter jumped 6-6 in track workouts as a sophomore and racked up a 6-5 to win first place honors at the Border Olympics, held each spring in Laredo, Texas. He won five meets that year, all the time trying to improve his jumping ability and adding more strength to his vastly improved limbs.

Last season, without any prior workouts other than his conditioning on the hardwood of the basketball court. Walter won first place in a dual track meet with Louisiana State University with a jump of 6-4. A few weeks later he recorded the top mark of 1951 competition with a leap of 6-9 to win the Texas Relays, a mark two inches short of the world record set by Les Steers.

He accomplished this feat after just two weeks' practice on his version of the old western style - an unorthodox method whereby he cleared the bar feet first. It was more of a broad jump, and he frequently left the ground six feet away from the bar. He beat the 6-9 mark by an inch in workouts but got only 6-6 in the conference meet where he again won first place.

At the NCAA meet in Seattle last Summer, Buddy tied for second with 6-61/2, and he won first in the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles by soaring to a 6-6 mark. His school work kept him from going to the National AAU meet.

Said Buddy last fall, "With a little refinement on my style and by steady practice, I believe I can reach seven feet. If I can just get my head over first where the center of gravity is (Continued on page 40)

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BUDDY DAVIS

(Continued from page 39)

slightly changed, I know it is possible."

And Davis has been right. Coming out late as usual after making All Southwest Conference as a basketball center, Davis began a switch to the "modern Western" form of high jump. Col. Andy had the tall boy approach the bar along a parallel path in order to take off closer to the crossbeam.

After working at this basic formation for several weeks, Davis gradually widened his angle of approach until he makes his run from a 50-degree angle and leaves the ground three feet from the crossbar. Just as Davis said, he is jumping higher and more consistently now that he gets the upper part of his body across ahead of his feet. He leaped 6-8 at the Texas Relays for second place behind Charles Holding, 6-7 ¾ in a dual with Texas, and 6-6 in the tri-meet in Los Angeles.

It was at the Southwest Conference meet that he cleared the uprights at 6-11 ½ only to have the world record taken away from him because a part of the apron was one inch higher. From the point on the ground where he took off to the top of the cross bar, his dis-

tance was exactly 6-11 — a tie with Les Steers for the world record.

This brown haired, blue eyed, 21-year-old lad was married to his high school sweetheart and next door neighbor, Margaret Tynan on Nov. 5, 1950. A daughter — Mary Edith was born last fall.

Davis has given Texas A&M more publicity than any other Aggie athlete. Because of his Olympic high jump championship at Helsinki, Finland last summer, he gained world-wide fame both for himself and for the school. Even John Kimbrough, the all-American Aggie fullback in 1939 and 1940, who put the school on the national football map, did not gather the publicity that Davis has done.

He and his teammate, Darrow Hooper, were on the same Olympic squad. Hooper placed second in the shot put at Helsinki, finishing a bare inch behind Parry O'Brien of Southern California.

Davis, now playing amateur basketball with the Ada Oilers in Houston so that he can still shoot for the magical seven feet in the high jump, won the Olympic event with a leap of six feet, eight inches.

HIGH SCHOOL TRACK

(Continued from page 29)

Toward the end of the season the coach might examine his program and his boys and look for listlessness and loss of weight, the sure signs of approaching staleness. At these signs, the coach should vary his program even more to offset the monotony of training.

There follows below the setup which we used during the 1952 track season at Middletown and during which we enjoyed our first undefeated track season in the history of the school. It does not follow, however, that this pattern will bring the same measure of success to other coaches but I do feel that it will be of assistance to many of them. It has been divided even to the detailed days practice for 1953 for the convenience of possible users. Coaches using this practice pattern should vary it according to their personnel.

The presentation of a track assembly program around the 1st of March will focus interest on the beginning of the the track season. Our track assembly programs have varied from live demonstrations of the various events on the stage to up to date movies. We have had movies of college performers in championship meets and movies taken of our own boys in competition. Training discussions have also been fused into the program.

Another stunt to stimulate participation is to accost likely looking boys on the campus or in the corridors and ask them what they intend to do for the spring. If they show interest in some other spring sport, I leave them alone. If they show no interest then I try to cultivate them for track and get them out for this grand sport. Interest and enthusiasm by the coach may result in a champion performer coming out for the team.

How about publicity? A point to remember is that one of the best friends a coach can have is a sympathetic press. Being fair and considerate of the local sports editor will bring results beneficial to the problem of getting the sport and the team across to the public. Be good to the fourth estate!

Study carefully your facilities. Can they adequately take care of all the activities that you plan? Here at Middletown our administration has been more than generous in the matter of equipment and facilities, with possible improvement of facilities slated very soon. Don't plan any more activities than your facilities can take care of. A disappointed candidate is a poor press agent. Wherever possible try to improvise whatever you may need. The harder a coach works, the more satisfying will be the results. Let's face it—



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A coach has to hustle for good results. Don't be afraid to work.

Be definite and enthusiastic about your program! Show the boys and the public that you have confidence in your program. You'd be surprised how quickly they'll pick it up. Enthusiasm is contagious and your boys are especially likely to pick it up and reflect it at home and in public.

Another point to remember is cooperation with the administration. Many coaches have learned from bitter experience what it is to unwittingly cause tension between themselves and their administrators. Respect their positions in the overall picture.

There follows now a complete schedule of activities for the sprinters, hurdlers and broadjumpers.

(To be continued in next issue)

BASKETBALL RULES

(Continued from page 32)

so classified, it would fall into its proper place in the cases which are outlined. If, for the future, such revision should be made, it might be necessary to divide technical fouls into those that result in 2 throws and those that result in 1, the same as for personal

Play: A1 has aesthetic objections to trimming his fingernails. As the game progresses, scratches appear on the arms of the opponents although there is no evidence that there is any intentional use of the nails as a weapon.

Ruling: It has been ruled that the Official has authority to order a heavy ring removed. Nails of the type described may be in the same classification. It is expected that the Official will use good judgment in avoiding any decision which might be the result of insincere claims of the opponent designed to embarrass a player.

Play: During jump at free throw line of A, ball is trapped by Jumpers B1 or A1 so that ball strikes ring and bounces above it. The restraining circle was entered too soon by: (a) nonjumper B2; or (b) non-jumper A2. How long should Official delay his decision as to whether the violation will be ignored?

Ruling: In (a) until the ball touches the ring or backboard. In (b) until the ball has rebounded and has touched a player.

Comment: An extreme case in (b) might cause a bad-looking situation but 9-6 is specific in mentioning the 'ofGet Set with the FINEST for '53



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fended team's basket." Opinions may differ as to whether equity is involved.

Play: Since football has a specific term (the down) for a live ball unit, why isn't there a similar term for basketball? Also, why isn't there a term to designate that type of foul which draws the 1 and 1 penalty, i. e., the foul that is not intentional, nor technical, nor part of a double or multiple foul, nor during the last 3 minutes nor against a thrower for field goal?

Ruling: The world is waiting for some coiner of words to come up with the proper descriptive term. Radio announcers have used artistic license in using "time line" instead of "center division line." It is easier to say. A pair of plastic ear muffs to the gentleman who can ring the bell with an idea about a couple of needed terms—or are they?

Play: In Junior High games with 6-minute quarters, should the double free throw penalty apply after 3 minutes of the last quarter?

Ruling: Yes.

Play: In signalling a personal foul, should the arm be extended above the head or only at face height?

Ruling: The arm should be extended above the head. Any signal in which the arm is extended above the head stops the clock; hence, the foul signal serves a double purpose.

Play: Is there an official signal for blocking as distinguished from other contact fouls?

Ruling: The official signals as adopted by the National Basketball Committee do not include any special signal for blocking.

THE HUDDLE

(Continued from page 13)

Derogatory comments should be avoided. It should be remembered that criticisms once made can never be retracted. Coaches must assume full responsibility for whatever comments they may make.

Section 5: — Use of Movies in Checking Officials. It should be recognized that slow-motion study of controversial decisions by officials is far different from on-the-spot decisions which must be made during the score of a game. To show critical plays to sportswriters, sportscasters, alumni and the public, which may incite them to label officials as incompetents, must be considered unethical conduct.

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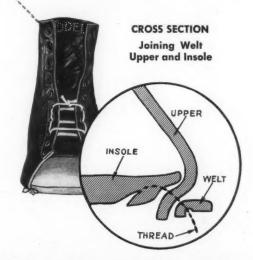
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